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FLASHBACK

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Confederate Cemetery Placed on National Register of Historic Places

In our last *Flashback* we reported that the Confederate Cemetery had been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. For this issue we are proud to announce a decision that few in this part of the state will dispute-the Confederate Cemetery has been accepted and placed on the National Register.

"The Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville remains a picturesque and moving monument to the efforts of the Southern Memorial Association of Washington County to commemorate the valor and sacrifice of Confederate soldiers in Northwest Arkansas," says the National Register nomination.

Take the time to visit the cemetery at the east end of Fayetteville's Rock street. Cemetery hours: Daylight to dark.

MAGUIRE'S STORE

A General Store Community In Washington County

by Larry Santeford

Part III. Hosea Maguire Family (1870s-1888)

This part III of the Maguire story covers events of the 1870s to the years shortly after Hosea Maguire's death in 1888. Some of our best insights into the nature of the economy of the Hosea Maguire family come from the census and tax records of this period, but there are also some letters and other resources available for this period that go beyond the contents of legal documents. During a review of the property holdings focusing on the W. F. Dowell house site, south of Fayetteville, Dr. Robert H. Lafferty III (Mid-Continental Research Associates) discovered that Hosea Maguire could be numbered among the most affluent landowners of the county during his experience.

In the 1870s and 1880s, Maguire Store consisted of more than a general store building. A log school was apparently built during the 1830s. In 1866 a frame structure was erected. This building stood on the south side of State Highway 74 until about 1941. Giles described the origin of the school in Flashback (1986). The earliest educational institution would have been a subscription school. That is, it was financed by direct charges to the students' parents. Provisions for publicly financed education were not implemented in the State until some time in the early 1870s. It is quite likely that Hosea actively supported the local schools. One family member indicated that he once brought a music teacher from St. Louis to educate his children, and tax records indicate the family owned a piano.

Written records and oral tradition suggest

there was no separate structure housing the church in Maguire Store, but local histories indicate that in later years the congregation met in the school building. It is possible that the congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was meeting in the school building during the 1860s, 1870s, and even later. There are frequent mentions in the church records of meetings at Maguire's Meeting House, Maguire's Store, and Maguire's Church House. In 1868, Hosea was still elder of the church, having been ordained Ruling Elder in 1856 (Part II). In 1871, he was representative at the Presbytery meeting at Cane Hill, and as late as 1887 he was the representative of the Presbytery at Durham. During the latter period he was politically active, in his 70s.

At this time Jim C. Oliver operated a blacksmith shop across from the large Maguire home and store. Initial archeological examination and information from a family member indicate that Oliver had a home behind the shop. Flowers still come back during the Spring to mark the walkway in front of the house, and metal debris beneath the present pasture testifies to the earlier presence of the forge. The blacksmith earned his place in local history when he shoed the horse of one member of a group of men without knowing that they had earlier attempted to rob a bank on the Fayetteville Square. This occurred during 1875. With the lack of telephones and radios, knowledge of the attempted robbery probably failed to reach the area for some days, or at least until the posse from Fayetteville showed up looking for the robbers.

It was stated in Part II of the Maguire Store history that the store building was probably constructed after 1870. Local stories about Hosea's slaves producing handmade bricks to build the structure can be dismissed. All of the records demon-

strate that Hosea never owned a slave force capable of making the bricks necessary for construction. It can be argued that he accepted the labor of slaves owned by neighbors, but it is more likely that he would not have invested the money or labor in construction until after the War was over. While there was no intensive fighting in the neighborhood, the burning of mills and other commercial enterprises in the State would have made a person of Hosea's caliber cautious. With the conditions of Reconstruction following the conflict, a practical man would not have erected such a structure until the economic and political environment was favorable. This was probably not until the early 1870s. The use of the building and local history also suggest that construction during the 1870s is more likely. Hosea was an active member of the Masons. The Sylva Lodge No. 282, Maguire Store, received a dispensation June 7, 1872, and was chartered January 7, 1873 (Flashback 1964). When the Lodge began, officers were: B. F. Williams, Master (the town physician); James C. Oliver, Senior Warden (the town blacksmith); and H. M. Maguire, Junior Warden. In 1884, Hosea served as Worshipful Master. This is an extremely important position, and requires an individual possessing great personal integrity and responsibility. The Masons maintained ownership of the upper floor for some years. Sylva Lodge removed to Elkins sometime during the early 1900s, and the Vail family, owning the property at that time, assumed ownership of the upper floor of the store (Flashback 1952). A gong used by the Sylva Lodge, and made by Oliver, is now owned and on display at the Fayetteville Lodge.

Maguire Store was still listed in the Dun, Barlow and Company credit reference for Arkansas during the 1870s. During 1871, the owners were McGuire (sic) and Brother. The latter is Green

Maguire. The general store had a pecuniary strength of $25,000- 50,000. Value of goods for the year was $4000, and the value of money and credits was $1000. Hosea and Green also jointly owned livestock, to include horses, cows, and hogs.

Hosea was economically well-off during the time. Tax records for the period between 1871 and 1888 demonstrate that Hosea owned considerable livestock outside of his involvement with the store. The number varied considerably from year-to-year as the result of his buying and selling, so it is not feasible to present the numbers of animals owned. For the period, he owned from 3 to 15 horses; 5 to 49 cattle; 3 to 12 mules/asses; 6 to 36 sheep; and 24 to 90 hogs. The tax records also include the value of other personal property. For example, he was taxed in 1874 and 1877 (tax records of 1875 and 1876 are missing) for a watch valued at $15. For 1878-1888, he was taxed $10 for a watch. In 1881 he was taxed for two watches, but by 1882 he only owned one. Beginning in 1879, he was taxed for one piano valued at $75. Apparently the piano stayed in the house until 1886, when it was either sold or wasn't taxed anymore. Between 1881 and 1888, he was also taxed for from one to two wagons/carriers valued from approximately $20 to $45 each. The best insights on the Maguire farmstead come from the Agricultural Census of 1880. This actually refers to production during 1879. In terms of land, he had 189 acres improved and tilled; 20 acres in permanent pastures or orchards; and 291 acres in woodland. The value of his farm was $5000, with an additional $300 for implements and $1100 for livestock. He had hired help for 50 weeks, which he paid a total of $200 wages. The following list of crops harvested provides the number of bushels and number of acres in production for that specific crop in brackets. These

include: clover seed (2, ?); grass seed (4, ?); Indian corn (2000, 50); oats (150, 10); and wheat (400, 40). Hosea brought in 11 tons of straw, cut 40 cords of wood, and brought in 80 pounds of honey and 20 pounds of wax. He also had 10 acres of apples with 300 bearing trees. The census provides a better insight on the livestock during 1879. He had 9 horses, 75 hogs, and 25 chickens. There were 5 milch cows, and 2 "others". Forty cattle were purchased during the year, with that number also sold. One calf was dropped during the time, and 150 pounds of butter were produced for the year. Thirty-two sheep were present on the farmstead, with 10 lambs dropped. Ten sheep were sold during the year, and two died of disease. He shorn 22 fleeces. Hosea had assistance on the farm during 1879-1880 in the form of two single laborers. These were Frank Hutchinson (20 years old, from Indiana) and William Paschal (19 years old, from Arkansas). The latter was unable to write, according to the census.

While we can look at the positive aspects of Hosea's financial success and participation in community services, tax and census records do not show events that affected the Maguire family on a personal level. A major event for all family members was the death of Sarah Louisa, Hosea's wife, on July 24, 1875. Her obituary was published in the Fayetteville Democrat, detailing some aspects of her life. The newspaper account states that she was an invalid for several years, but her death was "sudden and unexpected". She was 45 years old when she died. While the article implies there were impacts on the family, added insights come from a letter owned by Juel Giles. This letter was written by Mahala Adelaide Maguire (Addie), daughter of Sarah and Hosea, on October 2, 1912. She was 42 years old. Addie was 5 years when her mother died. She states, "My dear

old Daddy had a big job trying to be both a Mother and Father to his child, but at that maybe he didn't make a complete failure". She continues, "I marvel at the indulgence and patience that dear old Father had with his brood of orphan children. He was small of stature, but so big in heart and soul - so tolerant". Of interest is that Addie failed to even recognize the presence of her stepmother (and aunt), Hosea's second wife.

On June 28, 1877, Hosea (58 years old) married Mary Smith (49 years old), widow of Andrew Smith and sister of his first wife. There were still a number of children living in the house. The 1880 census indicates children in the house included Nancy Louise (Bedie, 22 years), Hosea Jr. (14 years), and Addie (12 years). Within a few years of this date, tragedy began to strike as Hosea's children began to die. On December 4, 1885, Mary Jane (Mattie) Maguire Moore, aged 33 years, died. Hosea M. Jr., aged 22 years, died on October 12, 1886. He had completed his freshman year at the university at Fayetteville, but stopped attending because of "failing health".

In 1886, Hosea became active in state politics. He was about 73 years old and ran as Washington County democratic representative to the State legislature. The county canvass required considerable travel, which at that time was accomplished by buggy or horseback. The schedule for 1878, which was probably similar during the 1886 campaign, included the following stops: Brush Creek (July 29), Springdale (July 30), Elm Spring (July 31), White Oak Springs (August 1), Viney Grove (August 2), Cincinnati (August 3), Dutch Mills (August 5), Evansville (August 6), Cane Hill (August 7), Cove Creek (August 8), Billingsley (August 9), Prairie Grove (August 10), West Fork (August 12), White

River (August 13), Maguire's Store (August 14), and Goshen (August 15) (Flashback 1951). Maguire was elected to the Twenty-Sixth legislature, which met January 10 to March 31, 1887 in Little Rock. State Senator David Malone was contacted regarding the political career of Maguire. He requested that Mr. Mark Hudson (Legislative Analyst) review the records. Maguire was assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee. During that term, Maguire sponsored two pieces of legislation. Neither of these was enacted into law. Copies of the bills were no longer available, but titles of the bills remain in the record. Both were introduced January 21, 1887. The first (HB211) was: An Act to Create the Office of Collector of Taxes in Certain Offices in this State. The second bill (HB212) was: An Act to regulate the Posting of Estrays and to Repeal Sections 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, and 2794 of Mansfield Digest. An estray is an animal that has escaped from its owner and wanders about. The owner is generally unknown. An animal could not be estray when wandering on the range where it was raised, and permitted by its owner to roam, and especially when the owner was known by the party who took up the animal. It should be kept in mind that this was the time of open-range when livestock was allowed to wander throughout the State. Fences were employed to keep livestock out of specific areas instead of keeping them contained.

Hosea Maguire apparently enjoyed the political environment in Little Rock to some extent. In a letter to his daughter, Addie, dated February 6, 1887, from Little Rock, he wrote: "I could enjoy myself vary (sic) well if it was not for Home afares (sic)". This letter is in the possession of Mrs. Nancy Smith (Fort Smith). Of particular interest are the number of misspellings in the letter. Educated at home or in

subscription schools, Hosea had succeeded in establishing a profitable farm, became one of the significant landowners of Washington County, held a high position in the Masonic Lodge, owned and operated a successful general store, and was elected a representative to the State legislature. During 1887 he ran for re-election for the next term, the Twenty-Seventh Legislature. He died suddenly while canvassing for the office. The obituary from the Fayetteville Democrat of 1888 provides the best information on his death.

Death of Hon. H. M. Maguire

The sorrowful announcement was made on our streets Tuesday morning that Hon. H. M. Maguire had passed away the evening before. His taking off was sudden. On Monday before his death he started on a canvass of the county, being a candidate for re-election to the legislature. He appeared to be in excellent health and fine spirits, his certain election being generally conceded. From Carters Store he went to Reed township where he was taken violently ill on Tuesday. He was taken home and his family summoned to his side. On Friday he appeared to be better. He was not so well Sunday, and rapidly grew worse Monday evening. During a long residence in Washington County he always acted an honorable part in the affairs of his home and country. There was nothing hypocritical about him. He was public spirited, liberal, and charitable. He had been a member of the C. P. (Cumberland Presbyterian) church for many years, and his christian life was worthy of emulation. One of our oldest and best citizens has gone and thousands mourn his loss.

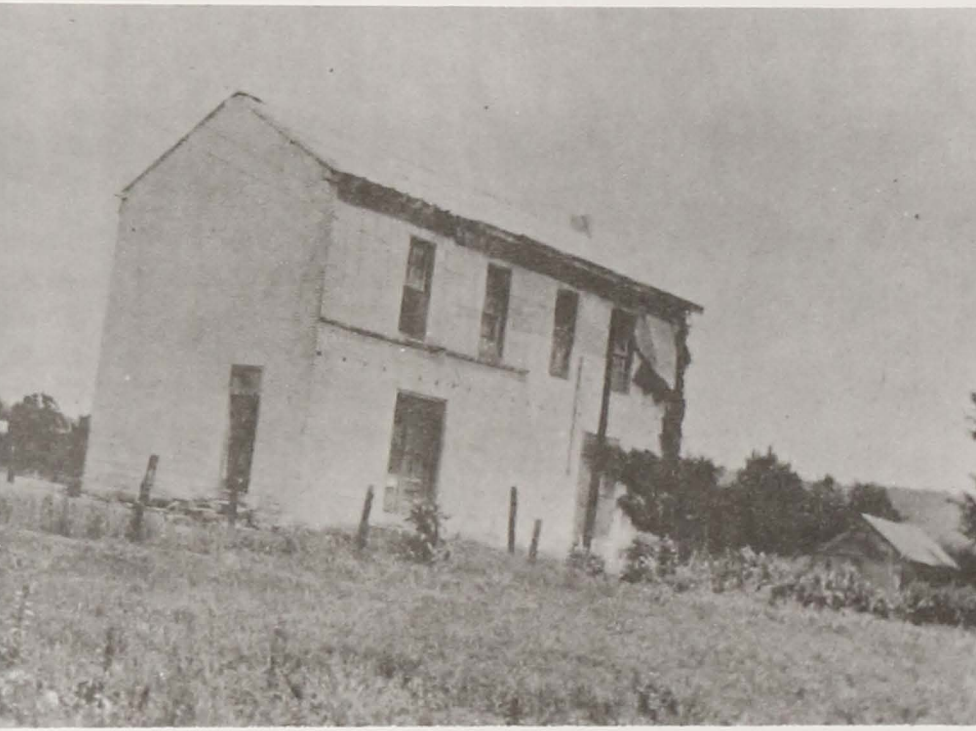
Hosea Maguire died on July 23, 1888. Death certificates were not maintained until 1914, so there is no accurate indication of the cause of death. Juel Giles indicates that her grandfather, Hosey Benbrook, observed years ago that Dr. Williams believed that Hosea died of appendicitis. Maguire was buried in the Stokenbury or Elkins Cemetery. The Masonic Lodge participated in the funeral ceremonies. It was only a matter of months until John Henry, his only surviving son, died. On October 8, 1888, John fell from a Frisco train about 60 miles west of St. Louis. He was 35 years old.

It is unknown what happened to Hosea's widow. A record in the Washington County Chancery Court dated November 29, 1889 shows that she sold all right of dower in his estate to his heirs (children and grandchildren). She had children from her earlier marriage, and may have gone to live in the Tuttle area with them. The Maguire house and property were apparently sold shortly thereafter to be owned and occupied by a number of families.

While more record checks must be conducted, the following owners and dates appear to be fairly accurate: Hosea Benbrook (1891- 1894); Dyerly (1894-1898); Florence G. Fisher (1898-1900); B. F. Williams (1900-1900); Dan Smith (1900-1905); George Setzer (1905- 1906); John R. Vail (1906-1942); Glover (1942-1947); Truman R. Collins (1947-1951); K M. Comstock (1951-1952); Frank Makepeace (1952-1978); and Leland and Barbara White (present owners).

The old, substantial brick store experienced almost 90 years of history following the death of Hosea Maguire. Lessie Read, in an unpublished manuscript, states that John Vail reopened the store for a brief time after he purchased the house in 1906. It was apparently closed again for about 12

years. Robert and Molly Ferguson, of Round Mountain, reopened the store around 1918 (Flashback 1986). Lawrence (their son), and Carrie, his wife, operated the store, but it was not profitable. The stock was moved to the store on Round Mountain.



Maguiretown Store and Lodge--sign at left reads "Maguiretown." Photograph made sometime before 1977.

During the 1940s the store was home to several hundred laying hens. The structure was still standing in 1976, but it was used to store hay. The next year it was struck by lightning, burned, and was shortly demolished. No markers indicate the location of the store that once served as a distinct landmark in Richland Township for approximately 100 years.

This part III concludes a history of Maguire Store. While the work does not represent a complete

review of all the letters, legal records, and other resources that are probably still available on the community, it constitutes the first attempts to go beyond oral tradition alone and utilizes the written record. Many aspects of life have not been touched, and it is desirable to go beyond the dry facts. This is a history of a fairly affluent nineteenth century family in northwest Arkansas that remained on their farm. Family members likely arrived before Arkansas became a state. Within less than 30 years from that time, the Nation was divided by war. Neighbors died, forage and livestock were stolen, military troops travelled through and encamped in the area, a President was assassinated, and slavery was no longer part of the economy following years of turmoil. But the family survived. During the next 20 years, Hosea was to experience the death of his wife and two of his children; increased active participation in community and state affairs as Master of the Masonic Lodge and state representative; prosperity on the farm; and a changing life as railroads were constructed into the area and brought a greater variety of consumer goods from the outside world.

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MAGUIRE FAMILY HISTORY

Editor's Note: This article written by Clarice Maguire Salsbury was originally intended for Shiloh Museum's Washington County History Book, but for a number of reasons was never submitted. It comes to us via Hollis Fincher and Charles W. Stewart.

John Meguiar came from Ireland to the United States in 1680. The Meguiar roots are as Irish as the leprechaun. The name can also be traced to nobility at the court of France. DeGuire is the name of French origin. The Meguiar surname also had ties in Scotland.

The next in line was William and Ann Meguiar. Their son was Owen Malory and the spelling was changed to Maguire. In the early 1830s Hosea Malory Maguire who married Sarah Louise Trammel and their children--Green Berry, Jefferson P., James, Hosea Marmaduke and Sarah--came to Arkansas from Bowling Green, Kentucky. They homesteaded a large farm in what later was known as Maguiretown. A school was established in 1832 and a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1834. In the early 1850s, Hosea Marmaduke built the big house. He became quite prosperous and was a member of the Legislature. The slave quarters were just a short distance from the house, and often the old mammy slaves took care of the younger children.

The Civil War took its toll with the soldiers driving off the cattle and taking the slaves. After the War, Hosea began building the store building with the help of former slaves. Bricks were made and kilned on the farm. The walls were four bricks thick. Only a part of the walls remain at this time.

Jefferson P. Maguire was married to Ellen

(Nellie) Foster in 1849. Their descendants were Cornelia, Joseph, Owen Columbus, William Ashley, Green Henry, Mary, Jack L., James Hosea, Nanny, Ella, and Lydia. The family moved from Elkins (formerly Hood) to the present Maguire home place in the Strain community when Owen was one and one-half years old. He spent the rest of his life there and his daughters Clarice and Emolyn now live on the place. Jefferson Maguire was killed during the Civil War near Arkadelphia.

Will Maguire married Rena Gallamer. Their children were: Hugh, Effie, and Clyde. Hugh's wife was Jessie Laymon and Hassel was their only child. She was killed in a car wreck in California. Effie became Mrs. Pat Fincher and had two sons--Hosea and Hollis. Clyde married Mary Cruise and their son is Harold Hugh.

Green married Nanny Stokenbury. They had three daughters: Nellie, Minnie and Audrey. After Nanny's death, he married Bridie Bradenthral.

Jack married Molly Harris. Their children were Jeff and (?),

James' wife was Matilda Wilson. Ernest, Vicie, and Lydia were their children.

Visie became Mrs. Polk Reed. Hosea was their son.

Ernest married Jessie Sexton. Their five children were Neva, Glyn, James, John and Doyle. Neva married Vernon Salsbury and they had two sons--Herman and Carl D. (who died in infancy). Herman's wife was Sue Doyle and Kimberlie Sue was their only child. She became Mrs. Robert Pendergraft. Their children are Jessica, Justin and Jarod. Glen married Genele Perry, and their three children were Perry, Steve and Glenna. James' wife was Frances Brooks. Their children were Jimmy, Marilyn and Nancy. Doyle's wife was Carolyn Kirby

and the children are Sharon and Thresha. Doyle is buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville. John married Lorene West. Their family consists of John C. (deceased 1992), Dale, Brett and Kathy.

Nanny married Jim Brewer. After her death, he married Ella. Their children were Lawrence, Raymond, Joseph, Hubert and Ruth (Mrs. Grover Lindley).

Lydia married George Moneyhun. Their children were Grace (Mrs. Jones), Nola (Mrs. Perry), Eula (Mrs. Goodson) and Nellie.

Owen's wife was Florella Ezell who moved to Arkansas from Illinois. Their family consisted of Emolyn, Hazel, Clarice and Hettie. Emolyn married Gordon King, and they have one daughter, Sylvia Lois. She married Roy Hood and they had two sons--Larry and Garry. Larry married Debbie Wages. Debbie had two children, Terry and Melinda, by a previous marriage, and she and Larry have one daughter, Holly. Garry married Sherry Hollis. They had two children: Craig and Melany. Garry and Sherry separated and he married Kathy Kilpatrick. She had two children, Craig Richard and Carri. Hazel married Ernest Boaz and they have a daughter Charlene who married Ted Doke. She and Ted have two sons, Greg and Brett.

Clarice married Vernon Salsbury. Hettie married Estle Phelan and had one son Norris. He married Diane (?) and they have Tara and Darien. Diane had a son Lance from a previous marriage.

The following deceased members are buried in the Strain Cemetery: Ellen (Nellie) Maguire, Cornelia, Owen, Flora, Will and Rena, Jack and Molly, James and Matilda, Ella, Jim and Nanny; Hettie Phelan; Hosea and (?) Fincher; Ernest and Jessie Maguire; Glen, Neva and Carl Dean Salsbury; Lydia, Hugh and Jessie Maguire; Jim and Ella

Brewer and children Lawrence, Raymond, Joseph and Hubert.

I have endeavored to write this family history so that the family members may know something about our roots. I am proud to be a Maguire. I love the home where my family lived for so many years. I'm nearing my 75th birthday and have many memories of the years spent here. We four girls were born here and I'm so proud of my Christian heritage. God has been so good to us as a family. Thank you, Lord.

- Clarice Maguire Salsbury.

RIAL WILLIAMS' THIRTY-ONE CHILDREN

by Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

About a decade before Arkansas Territory became a state, this Williams family was among the earliest pioneers. Our subject, Rial Williams, was born in Tennessee, 28 August 1793, and was a sergeant in the War of 1812. It is not known when or why he migrated to southern Illinois (possibly Military Bounty land?), In 1817, he was 26 years old when he married Orpha Garrett, age 15 ½, in Gallatin Co. (now Saline). Her father, Moses Garrett, was a highly respected citizen, since the early territorial records of Franklin Co. were kept at his home from 1818 until 1826. A granite marker attests to this fact. Moses Garrett, also a War of 1812 veteran, bought 2,674 acres about that time.

Rial and Orpha Williams had at least seven

children born in Illinois, but two died. One can be sure some tears were shed as the pioneers pulled out in wagons toward northwest Arkansas, ca 1826 or 1827, leaving the little graves behind, without much prospect of ever visiting them again. Rial purchased several hundred acres of land on Richland Creek, between Goshen and Tuttle, in Lovely Co. (later Washington Co.). The new frontier land was apparently satisfactory and desirable, as not only Orpha's brother, Robert Garrett, a J. P., his wife Jane and their family moved here; their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Garrett, came as well. This time, Rial and Orpha put down roots to remain the rest of their lives. They had ten more children, but lost three, burying them in the family cemetery on a point of land overlooking Richland Creek.

One can only speculate about the size of their log-built home. As in all large families, the older children helped look after the younger ones, assisted with the many chores around the house and garden, carrying in water and firewood, feeding pigs and chickens, gathering eggs, etc. At an early age, the boys accompanied their father to the barn and fields to aid with the necessary work. Nearly all families lived on farms. Most of what they ate and wore was produced at home. This created great independence.

Following the example of his father-in-law in early Illinois, Rial was a trusted community leader, serving as one of the first magistrates of Washington Co. in 1828 and 1829. Just after statehood, Rial was one of three election judges appointed for Richland Township. Apparently no picture was ever made of Rial and Orpha, although some photos of their younger children exist. An old letter written by son Warren stated that Orpha's mother was buried on Rial's farm. (In late years, Moses Garrett remarried

here, to Esther Drake Hash, but he returned to Illinois where he died.) When Orpha's seventeenth child was only six months old, the 41-year-old mother went to her well-deserved rest in December 1842. She was buried beside her babies, leaving Rial to look after the large family.

In June 1846, Rial Williams married his second wife, Kitty Sanders Phillips, the widow of David Phillips, by whom she had had ten children. This brought the total number of progeny to twenty-seven. By then, some of the older of the brood were getting married and moving out to start homes of their own. In fact, one of Rial's daughters, Lucinda, married Kitty's oldest son, John B. Phillips. Rial and Kitty also had three babies, two boys who lived and a girl who died an infant, bringing the number to thirty children. Being used to a crowd around the table anyway, when Kitty's sister's son, Jordan L. Banks (who was the same age as their youngest son) needed a home, they opened their hearts to still another child whom they raised.

With such a large family, it is hard to imagine their being untouched when the Civil War invaded northwest Arkansas. Two of Rial's sons, Philemon and Moses, had married neighbor Reverend Will Sherrod's daughters, Emily and Charlotte. Although both men had large families, they volunteered for the Confederate Army and were fatally shot not far from their homes by dreaded bushwhackers. The families searched until the two bodies were found. The wives and children tended to the tragic burials. Philemon was buried in the family garden at the Hindsville farm, with cedar trees planted to mark the head and foot of his grave. Moses' farm is currently owned by Jess Neil, east of Goshen, but the location of Moses' grave is not known. After Moses' death, his sixteen-year-old son, Garrett, joined the

army to take his father's place. So did Philemon's oldest son, Rial, Jr. They survived the war. Another of Rial's sons, Garrett Williams, was killed at Sabine Pass, TX on Christmas Day 1863. The war also took the husband of Rial's daughter Orpha, William Douglas Chenoweth at Vicksburg, MS in 1863, as well as the son of Rial's brother Philemon, teen-age Henry H. Williams, at Oak Hill, MO in 1861.

The devastating war affected others in different ways. Kitty's son, John, and his sons fought in the war. John's daughter was sent with other area families fleeing to Texas for safety. Descendants say Molly Phillips walked all the way from Goshen, AR to Hopkins Co., TX.. After the war, she married Strauther Gilliland, and later they moved back to Goshen.

Philemon Williams' family recognized the voice of the neighbor who murdered him, and following the war, Emily convinced her entire family to move to Texas, rather than live in the same community. She feared her sons would seek revenge, thus endangering their own lives. No southern family was unaffected by the terrible conflict.

Having survived the hardships and personal losses, the family patriarch, Rial Williams, passed away in March of 1868. Some of the children began drifting away from the land their father homesteaded. It remains in possession of a descendant, Vernon Phillips. Robert Williams, having taught the first public school on Round Mountain, served in the war, then moved to Cadet, MO. Warren Williams, another Civil War veteran, moved his family to Texas, and was the last surviving child. He died at age 90 in 1930, and was buried at Miles, TX. Polk Williams and his wife, Bettie, were themselves childless, but raised a dozen orphans at Inez, NM. Younger brother, Burt, kept the stable for the stagecoach

stop at his father-in-law's Gladden Hotel in Springdale, AR.

Hundreds of descendants of Rial, Orpha and Kitty are alive today, including this compiler, Dorothy Ware Wilson, Clara Ware Perritt, Louise Ware Sumner, Nina Pate Corley, Noland Eugene Williams and his nephew, Charles Nolan Williams, Lloyd O. Warren, Gretchen Gilliland Steele Adams, Callie Robertson Webb, and countless others.

This compiler is presently working on a book with the same name as this article, and would appreciate any information re any of these lines. It should be sent to her at Route 8, Box 416, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Credit will be given the contributor.

Hopefully this will serve as a salute to those pioneers who blazed a trail to northwest Arkansas eight generations ago, before 1836 when Arka
-e a state.

The Person who sings his own praises
is quite likely to be a Soloist.

LINCOLN: AN UN-GRAY TOWN
In Washington County

by Gordon D. Morgan

I had long heard of "sundown" or "gray" towns, as they were called. These terms were used on the assumption that blacks were not welcome there after sundown. Some became that way through violence, but most became gray for reasons that the people

who employed the blacks did not prosper and the blacks had to find jobs elsewhere. Some towns tried to keep out blacks by creating stories of terrorism when violence did not exist. Although the towns of western Washington Co are now essentially gray, there are some that are not as proud of this as others. Lincoln is one such town.

Lincoln is probably the apple capital of Arkansas and seems to be the only town in the Arkansas Ozarks which keeps up an active black cemetery though there are currently no blacks in the town. None have resided there for a long time. Other towns of Washington County had black communities, but aside from Lincoln, excepting Fayetteville, where the black population centered, none promoted black activities. Lincoln accepted that blacks would use the cemetery there as they had for more than 100 years. There are very few persons alive with good recollections of what it was like when the Lincoln black community was in full operation. To tell the Lincoln story, it is necessary to start some distance from the town itself.

The Beautiful Woman

It was at a family wake that I first saw her picture. The deceased was a prominent citizen who moved to Fayetteville from an outlying community: Cane Hill, in the late 1940s. Long ago he lost most memories of her, all handed down orally. But one old picture remained. It was faded, tattered although an outline of the woman was clear enough. Several years ago the picture was restored and beautifully framed. About all that is known was that she was a relative of the wife of the deceased; her great grandmother. The deceased was aged 67. His wife was soon to be 70. They were parents of six children.

It is not exactly clear how old the subject in

the photograph was. The wife said the picture was well over 100 years old. This meant it was made about 1885. Maybe we can get closer.

Assuming the great grandmother in the print was 20 when her daughter was born, the mother of the deceased would be 90, her grandmother about 110 and the great grandmother about 130. Reasoning this way would place the pretty woman's birth at about 1855. But since she was a grown woman at the time the picture was made, it was possible she could have been born before 1855.

She lived in the western Washington Co area. Was she slave or free? If she were a slave, it is most unlikely that she would have been able to afford a photograph. If she could afford a portrait, she would have no way of preserving it to pass on to her offspring. Slaves were permitted very few personal possessions.

If she were free, what kind of family did she have? How did she make a living? Even Northwest Arkansas was not completely accepting of freemen. The Arkansas Assembly passed a law stating that free blacks remaining in the state by January 1, 1861, would be sold into slavery. Most of them fled the state as a result.

From her appearance this mystery woman had much Indian ancestry. That would not have been uncommon since Arkansas and Oklahoma were the same territory from 1819 until 1836, the year Arkansas became a state. Boundaries did not mean much even years later. Oklahoma was Indian Territory but everyone there was not Indian. The intermingling of Indians, Blacks and Whites was constant.

On which side did her Indian blood originate? It does not matter much since it is known that many Blacks passed for Indians because they were raised as such. This was the culture which predominated in

many areas. Since the government offered some protection to Indians, many poor persons, black and white, learned to live as Indians so they might qualify for some of the meager benefits offered. It was easier to assimilate into the Indian culture and more opportunities existed though it often meant reservation living which offered greater relative freedom.

Photography was expensive by the 1860s. Our lady must have been quite privileged to afford such an expensive frill. If the woman were sponsored by some prominent white landowner or businessman, wouldn't his wife become a little jealous? But we cannot make any generalizations about what relationships went on between any social classes.

Was this beautiful lady the only beauty in her family or had the whole family such good looks? Of course, there are variations within any family. Not all members are equally endowed, though similar genetics often produce similar outcomes. If her whole family were so handsome, the questions become, "What was the nature of her background? Would slave owners encourage unions of such handsome people in order to secure more valuable offspring?" Breeding farms were found in some parts of the South, but the concept is not thought to have reached as far as Northwest Arkansas. Would a slave owner show off his beautiful stock as a farmer displays his prize animals at a county fair?

The Sacred Tree

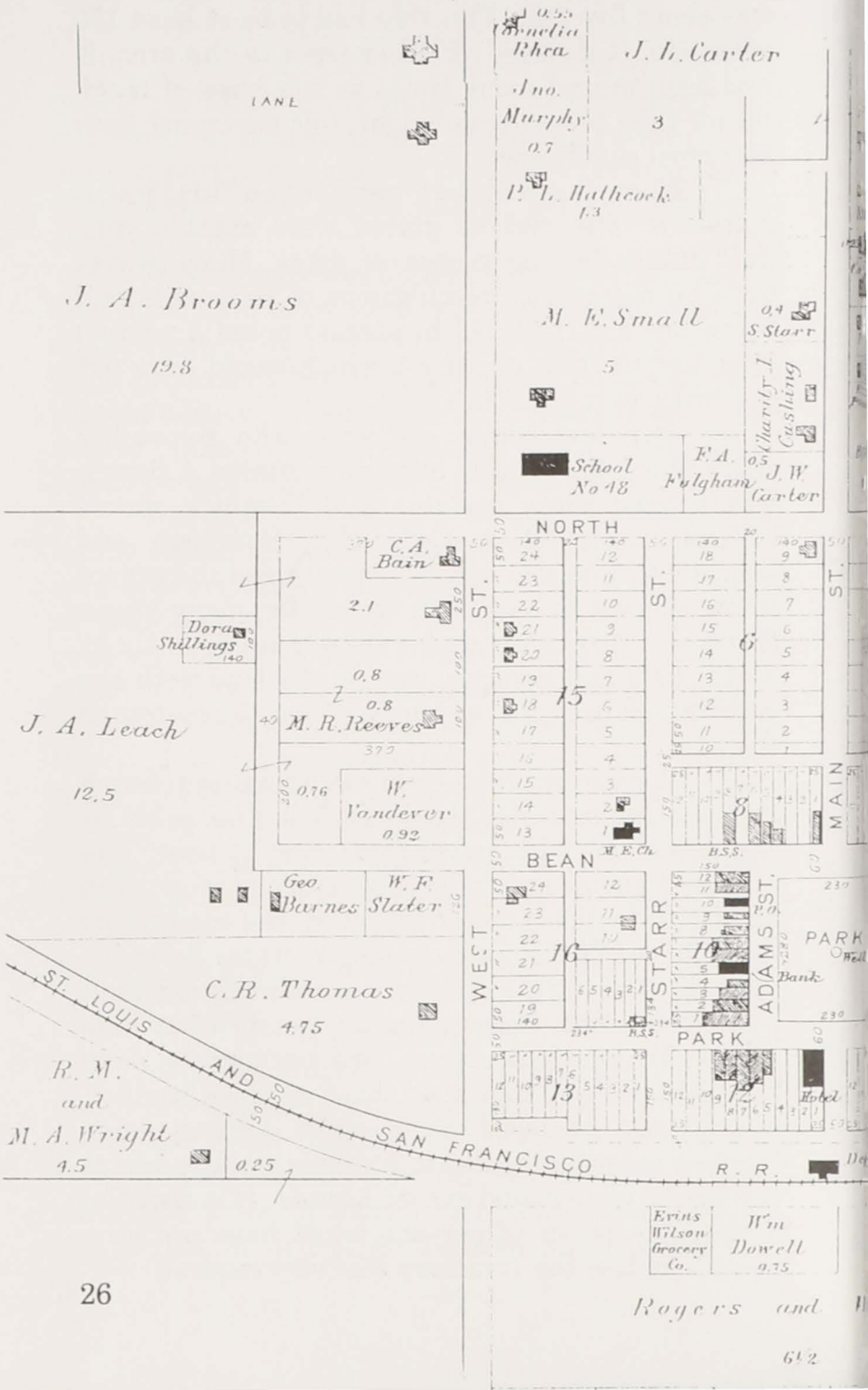
After the funeral ceremony the next day, the family and friends boarded vehicles and rode, led by the police, some 25 miles to the burial ground in Lincoln. This old cemetery has been in use since at least 1850; probably much longer. The deceased was laid to rest under a large oak tree whose diameter

was about five feet. This tree had to be at least 150 years old. It dwarfed all other trees in the area. It had been topped many times so was huge of trunk rather than towering in height; this tree must have historical significance.

When the cemetery came into official use is unknown. The earliest graves were marked with field stones lacking names or dates. Many graves have no markers so recollections of persons buried there are lost. One old headstone noted a woman who died in 1882, at age 82, which would have put her birth year at 1800.

Very few people are alive who remember much about the Lincoln black community. A church was located there as late as 1933 which served several communities; Cane Hill, Summers and Cincinnati. The size of the cemetery and the graves there suggest it had been in use for many years, Some old citizens say that a church, used jointly by Methodists and Baptists, was on the land with the cemetery in back of the church, as was the custom of the time.

There might have been more than one church on the same site over the years. The area is hit by tornadoes and high winds from time to time. The original structure could have been blown away; even destroyed by lightning or fire. Also, the community might have built another church, then torn down the older one leaving the cemetery in a slightly different relative location. Nobody knows exactly what happened. To justify a church, the community must have been fairly large with about a dozen families. Family size averaged about eight persons, large families meant more hands for farm work, perhaps 100 blacks were in and around Lincoln. It is doubtful a smaller number of persons would have put up a church, unless the structure was very modest.


LANE
J. A. Brooms
19.8
Amelia Rhea
J. L. Carter
Jno. Murphy
0.7
3
P. L. Hathcock
1.3
M. E. Small
5
0.4
S. Starr
Charity J. Cushing
School No 48
F. A. Fulgham
0.5
J. W. Carter
NORTH
ST.
C. A. Bain
2.1
Dora Shillings
0.8
M. R. Reeves
J. A. Leach
12.5
0.76
W. Vandever
0.92
15
6
8
MAIN
M. E. Ch.
H.S.S.
BEAN
Geo. Barnes
W. F. Slater
WEST
STARR
ADAMS
PARK
Well
Bank
16
10
C. R. Thomas
4.75
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO R. R.
R. M. and M. A. Wright
4.5
0.25
13
Hotel
Evins Wilson Grocery Co.
Wm Dowell
0.75
Rogers and
26

From 1908 Washington County Plat Book

Evidently there is something special about the Bean Cemetery, the name of the black cemetery at Lincoln. The Lincoln community today has no permanent black members but has made no effort to relocate the cemetery. That oak tree of perhaps more than 150 years old must be sacred to the community. Nobody wants to disturb it, or the people sleeping in the graves it shades.

Who was Billy Barker?

The first time I saw Billy Barker, I found him out of place, according to how I pictured things. He was living in Lincoln, AR, in 1971. He was the only black person left in this western Washington County town. His house, a few blocks from downtown Lincoln, was quite run down. It was old and insulated with imitation brick siding of different colors.

When Billy Barker moved to Lincoln is uncertain. One version has the Barker family as residents of Summers, a few miles away, for as long as anyone can remember. The old man, Barker, came into the area as a small child, with a white family named Barker. They raised him. He earned his keep around the house and, later, on the farm which his family acquired. When he was old enough, around the 1840s, he took up with an Indian girl not far away and began raising a family. Their boys got a chance to fight on the Union side in the Civil War. After the war, the girls drifted into family and to places in Oklahoma. They were not heard of again.

The original acreage which the Barkers came to possess was given to them by the family of Barkers who brought the young slave to Washington Co. As offspring were produced, the land was claimed by members, each taking a portion of the acreage left. They did not have much interest in staying. Work was hard to find. There were very few opportunities

for social life. Each child sold his lot, or let it lapse into state ownership. Finally only the houseseat remained along with an acre or so outside of town which was kept by the Barkers. Western Washington Co seems to have had some Barkers at all times. They were found in all the main communities: Cane Hill, Cincinnati, Lincoln and Summers.

By the 1900s the Barkers had become known as a very handsome family. Many of them had classic features showing the mixing of blacks, whites and Indians. The Barker boys and girls were usually robust, intelligent and good-natured. Families wanted their children to choose mates from the Barker family because they did not make trouble. The girls turned out to be warm and feminine.

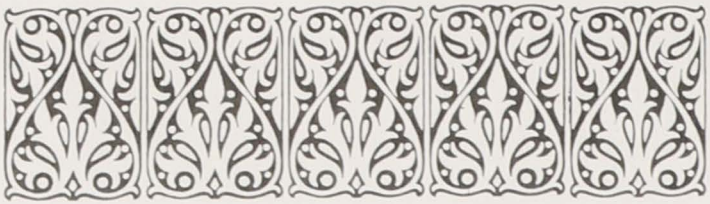
But there is another version of Billy Barker's remaining in Lincoln. This one has him moving there in the 1950s. By that time black people had practically left western Washington County and blacks would have found it very hard to purchase a home there. Lenders would not have approved a loan for an old man to buy where there were no blacks established. Barker must have had access or title to property which had been passed down through the years. Property ownership by the Barkers most likely indicates that there was a black community at Lincoln. John Funkhouser, of Fayetteville, and a native of Summers, says that there was a black school in Lincoln as late as 1923 when he went to school at Summers.

Many of the Barkers moved to Fayetteville. Why Billy remained in Lincoln is speculative. It is possible that the family home provided security for him which he could not get in Fayetteville. For most of his life, he did not have the physical stamina for the uncertain living of Fayetteville. In Lincoln he could have his own garden and chicken yard. No one

would steal fruit from his trees. Barker's wife, Helen Fisher Barker, died years earlier and he decided not to seek another spouse. Moreover, the women who might have been interested would not want to live in Lincoln where there were no black people. But Barker knew the people of Lincoln. He had his own friends. The strain of living there was not great.

Barker's house was on the main highway in Lincoln. The center of town was not far away. At the time Barker acquired the land and house he was on the outskirts of Lincoln town. When the new highway came through it ran in front of Barker's house and the value of his property was raised considerably. A number of persons tried to buy him out, offering him attractive prices, but he would not sell. He was sentimentally attached to his plot and determined that nobody would be able to say that he let Lincoln turn into a "gray town."

The story of Billy Barker is substantially that of black residents in the communities of Washington Co. and of the Ozarks. Through attrition, the black settlements in the Ozarks disappeared. If a black person remained in a community of the Ozarks before 1975, it was due to his or her immobility. Those young or skilled enough made their ways to larger cities where more blacks and better opportunities existed.



If you're over the hill, why not enjoy the view?

1904 WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS

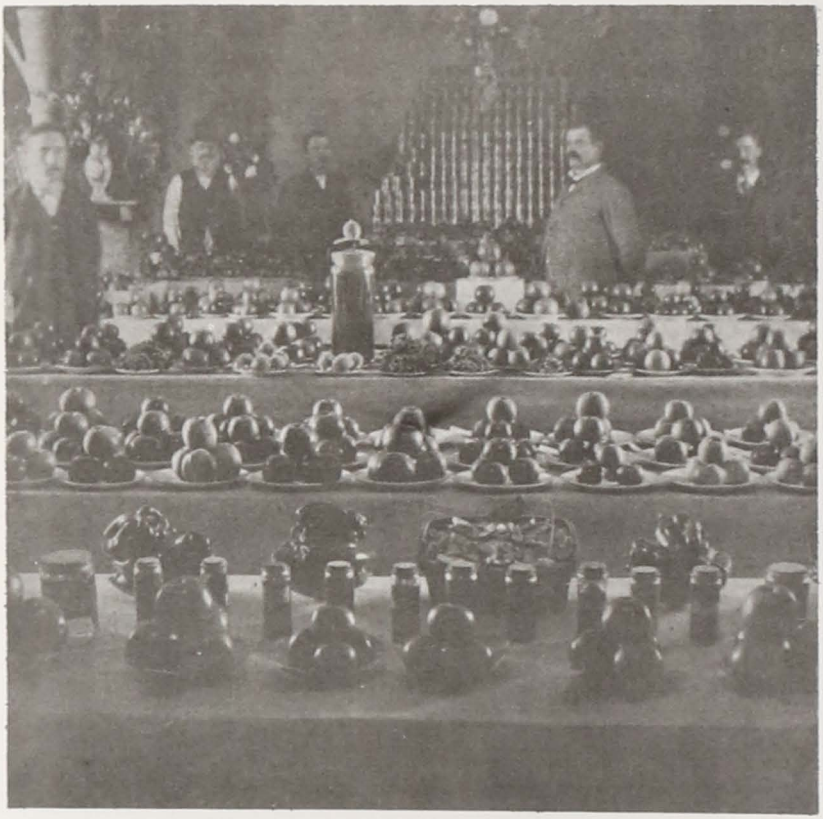
Part Two

by Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

The Land of The Big Red Apple

Arkansas' apples were without a doubt the state's most outstanding feature at the World's Fair. Among the comments they collected were:

"Arkansas won the first blood, carrying off the prize over all competitors, for having the greatest number of plates of fresh fruit on opening day. In scoring the apples, the judges pronounced them the best they had ever seen on exhibition."



Arkansas Apple Exhibit--St. Louis World's Fair, 1904.

December 1: "Arkansas was awarded a special gold medal for being the only state having its fruit display installed on opening day of the fair. Eight other gold medals, 47 silver medals, and 151 bronze medals were awarded to Arkansas fruit raisers. Arkansas apples have attracted worldwide attention. This is caused by the variety, abundance and quality of Arkansas fruit. While Arkansas has beat the world on big apples, it has also won laurels on apples which are unexcelled for eating. The exhibits of Arkansas have occupied a prominent place in the Horticultural Building."

May 20: "Arkansas fruit at the World's Fair. Arkansas is making a great showing in her different departments at the World's Fair. Her fruit display is simply a revelation to the balance of the states. It is the talk of all those in charge of the exhibit from other states, and is the center of attraction in the Horticultural Palace. The beauty of the Arkansas fruit is being remarked, and visitors, on entering the great hall, inquire for the Arkansas exhibit. In fact, there is nothing to compare with it in the building."

The Arkansas Building

Arkansas citizens have been among the staunchest supporters of the exposition, and have given it a large percentage of attendance. *The Philadelphia Record*, on 29 April, 1904, had an article on state buildings at the fair, with illustrations of six of them. One of the six was the Arkansas building which it described thusly: "The visitor who hails from Arkansas will have trouble in restraining his enthusiasm when he sees for the first time his own state building on the wonderful plateau. And this enthusiasm is warranted, for this structure is promptly recognized as a gem even among its worthy rivals on every side. It is of modern style of architec-

ture and yet retains the massive porticos of the colonial times, and the broad verandas of the southland. The large and graceful structure is built entirely of lumber from Arkansas pineries, and the interior is elegantly finished with hard woods of that state so rich in natural resources. The building has been treated to numerous coats of paint, until it fairly glistens in the sunlight. Numerous large trees afford a delightful shade to the verandas at either side of the building. It is a matter for congratulation that the building that is to represent this state is neither coarse nor gaudy, that it neither reproduces the cabin of the 'Arkansas Traveler' nor is built along lines of gingerbread architecture. Its simplicity and dignified beauty fittingly typify the new Arkansas."

The Arkansas Building was the setting for Arkansas Day at the fair. The House Party opened with prayer, and Governor Jeff Davis spoke. There was music by our local young ladies, Misses Edith and Mary Lou Davis, Mary Fort, and Eileen Hamilton. St. Louis papers said concerts at the Arkansas Building had been the most successful entertainment of the kind given at the fair during the summer. Miss Hazel Yates played piano. Louise and Horton Lake sang. Francis Davis appeared, and after Nell Jordan sang, she went on to New Jersey for more voice study.

A detailed article on what became of the Arkansas building appeared in the November 1974 *Flashback* contained the following information: "Native hardwoods are displayed in the stained oak floor which is profusely ornamented with inlaid work. The walls of the reception hall are tinted in empire green with a frieze border three feet deep. Against bits of clouds and sky, boughs of apple blossoms, the state's floral emblem, are painted. Most attractive of the splendid furnishings is a

Arkansas Building as it appeared atop Mt. Nord. A.F. Wolf bought the building and paid for its disassembly, in St. Louis, shipment to Fayetteville, and reconstruction. During the Depression, $10,000 could not be raised to save it, so it was destroyed in the late 30's.

marble mantlepiece of Eureka Springs onyx. Into the structure went at least one board of every tree growing in the state, topped off by a slate roof of inestimable proportions." This article said the building cost over $100,000 to build, while newspapers aid $18,500.

As the close of the exposition neared, it was decided to take private bids to sell the building. Bids of $100 to $1,500 were rejected. Artemus Floyd Wolf, a successful young Fayetteville businessman and University graduate, of the Frisco Lot and Land Company, was constructing a home and developing Mt. Nord Street in his home town. He reportedly bought the Arkansas Building for $1,250, but estimated it would cost about $5,000 to dismantle and reconstruct the impressive building. When the large task was accomplished, a front page editorial in the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* 13 June, 1935 described it as "overlooking the community like a Greek goddess

on Mount Olympus. The most outstanding attraction in the Athens of the Ozarks", the Arkansas House drew thousands of visitors to Fayetteville.

Wolf died in 1910, and the family retained ownership of the house, allowing it to serve as a chapter house for various fraternities and sororities until 1935 when it suffered the unfortunate fate of being torn down in the late 1930's. The above editorial was a plea for collections to purchase and restore the outstanding building, but sadly enough, this historic building, the source of such pride, was razed. Perhaps it might have been preserved had this appeal not occurred on the heels of The Great Depression. At least one would like to think that was the reason, rather than disinterest in a distinguished part of local history.

Local People Connected To The Fair

In April: A. H. Purdue spent a week in St. Louis, superintending the Arkansas mineralogical exhibit.

In May: J. P. Steele had been appointed to a position in the Department of Administration at World's Fair. He was recommended by President Hartzog of the U of A. Dr. Tom Mock secured a position on the grounds. Misses Emma and Nell Jordan, accompanied by Miss Hattie Carmen, left for St. Louis where they opened an apartment house near the fairgrounds. Mr. Roy Williams had a position at the fair, and reported having the time of his life.

In June: G. W. Tipton and Ed Quarles worked in the Jefferson Guards answering questions on the grounds.

In July: Hosea Williams returned from St. Louis, he had held a position on the grounds for several months. Miss Emma Jordan made a success

of her rooming house in St. Louis. People from Ft. Smith and Fayetteville kept the house filled.

In August: Mr. Stinson was in the Horticulture Bldg. and Dr. Rosenborough, former professor of electricity at U. of A., had charge of electrical display. Mr. George T. Lake, Fayetteville hardware merchant and member of the World's Fair Commission, had been in charge of the Arkansas Bldg. Howard Shultz enjoyed a position with management for six months.

In September: Miss Emma Carter returned after she had been trimming in one of the big millinery stores two or three weeks. Harry Phillips, with a position in the Electric Cafe in the Electric Bldg., returned to St. Louis after attending the funeral of his brother, Earl.

In October: Prof. Ernest Walker was selected by World's Fair management to act as a judge of horticultural products. Mr. A. C. Hamilton delivered an address to the apple convention.

Showing Exhibits

Cow peas raised by Prof. C. L. Newman at the U of A Experiment Station took a gold medal. Mr. Ellis Duncan's Berkshire pigs were judged 9th of 30 entries. Mr. J. H. Laswell of Delaney exhibited an improved wheel for automobiles, which attracted considerable attention. Jim Mhoon and John Mayfield of Goshen took hogs to show. Arkansas was awarded a gold medal on account of the excellence of her lumber exhibit in the forestry building.

Won Trips To The Fair

Rev. E. R. Steele's congregation gave him a complimentary trip. Mrs. Frank Adams won a ticket to the fair and $35 in gold. A. O. U. W. Lodge gave Ed Carnes an expense-paid trip. Miss Maggie Glover of Elm Springs won a free trip in a contest given by

The Women's Magazine of St. Louis. In April, *The Springdale News* offered a free trip to the fair for the most renewals and new subscriptions. Miss Ollie Umbaugh, 17, won and made the trip in July with an excursion group from Springdale. Her letter about the trip was published 25 July 1904. From that same excursion, Damon Clark wrote from St. Louis, "In Springfield Sunday night, some sneak thief reached in the (R. R.) car window and snatched Miss Ada Umbaugh's purse from under her pillow. The purse contained her money, ticket, etc., and although effort was made to catch the thief, he escaped in the darkness. Notwithstanding her loss, the other party members are seeing that Miss Ada has a good time."

Will Rogers

A "Wild West Show," featuring Oklahoma native Will Rogers, made an appearance at the fair following its successful conclusion of a two year trip to Argentina, South Africa and Australia and was bound to have been a popular attraction for many of the Fair's Northwest Arkansas visitors. No doubt Will Rogers was glad to be back in the United States to resume his courtship of a young Rogers lady named Betty Blake.

President's Visit

On Sunday, November 27, only a few days before the fair closed, President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and daughter Alice arrived in his private railroad car. They reviewed a parade and spent the rest of the day touring the grounds with an entourage of officials, including World's Fair President, David R. Francis. All wore Prince Albert suits and silk hats.

The President said he'd had the time of his life. Before pulling out he had the train wait until

one minute after midnight. He objected to travel on the Sabbath.

Closing of The Fair

One can imagine that visiting the great World's Fair was a "watershed event" in the life of many of our family members fortunate enough to have made the trip and experienced the show. There are few people now living who have heard firsthand stories of the adventure. Some readers may even be surprised to learn a grandparent or other relative made this unforgettable tour. We can be sure that when their allotted time was up, they climbed aboard the homeward bound train, tired but happy with them enough sights, stories, and memories to last them for a long time to come.

Two structures remained from the fair. The St. Louis Art Museum, and the Aviary, the largest bird cage in the world, now part of the St. Louis Zoo (August 1991 *Friendly Exchange* magazine).

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was dedicated to the advancement of the race, the preservation of peace among nations; the unification and expansion of knowledge in arts and sciences; the expansion, extension and improvement of commerce throughout the world.

December first was the last day of the fair, and admission was free. "At 10:30 p.m., guns will begin firing salutes each minute until midnight, when the magnificent electrical display will be turned off forever. One of the grandest enterprises ever conceived and consummated by human skill will pass into history."

Times are always hard for those who seek soft jobs.

QUERIES

Am looking for information on my great, great grandparents. **William Carl Harris**, b. 22 March 1824, Charleston, SC, d. 12 August 1864. With the Union Army, he was killed at Van Buren. **Margaret [Kifer] Harris**, b. 21 April 1824, TN, d. unknown, married, 1 April 1841. They lived in Fayetteville, AR, and had 12 children: **Andrew**, **Mary**, **Francis**, **William**, **Jasper**, **Lydia**, **Phebe**, **Sarah**, **Margaret**, **Lucy**, **Robert** and **Alice**.

Contact: Mary Lee Gentry, 2309 Lynn Lane, Weatherford, Ok 73096.

John Forrest McGee (1836-1904), born in Tenn., married **Mary Jane Trent** (1836-1923) in Washington Co., Ar. in 1860. Mary Jane was the daughter of **Josiah** and **Sarah "Sallie" [Woolsey] Trent**, early settlers around Farmington. John Forrest and Mary Jane had four children: (1) **Edgar Trent**, b. 12 Nov. 1863, (2) **William Forrest**, b. ca. 1866, (3) **Lola**, b. ca. 1870, and (4) **Fred Albert**, b. 18 Dec. 1972. In 1879, John Forrest and Mary Jane moved to Texas. I know nothing more about the origins of John Forrest McGee. I would like information on him, or on any McGee or Forrest families living in the Washington Co. area from 1850-1880.

I also seek information on Mary Jane's father, **Josiah Trent** (ca. 1802-1877), who settled in Washington Co. in 1828 (Seek proof his father's name was **Henry**? Was **John Trent** his brother?), and on the parents of Josiah's wife Sallie: **Samuel** and **Matilda [Thompson] Woolsey**. The Woolseys were early settlers of Washington County and reportedly have many descendants there.

Contact: Rebecca Susan Morrison, 17 Trevor Crescent, Nepean , Ontario, Canada K2H 6H7.

UPDATE ON ARCHIBALD YELL'S LAW OFFICE

Cy Sutherland, Professor of Architecture at the University of Arkansas (emeritus), is a longtime fan of the simple "folk" or "vernacular" buildings found by the hundreds throughout rural and small-town Arkansas. He takes every opportunity to bring these buildings and their importance to the attention of the general public.

No one who has driven across the Delta, or negotiated the winding back roads of the Ozarks can deny that vernacular buildings are a major part of Arkansas' architectural legacy. These simple structures dot the rural landscape and are found in abundance in many small towns. Even urban areas have their share.

By definition, vernacular structures are not stylish. Their construction is based on building traditions handed down from generation to generation,and not on the latest fashion in architecture. Consequently, vernacular architecture is classified according to building form rather than architectural style. Cy has identified several vernacular forms commonly found in Arkansas, including the "dog trot" (a log cabin with two rooms separated by an open breezeway), the "central hall cottage", the pyramid cottage (a square with a pyramidal roof), and the "prow house" (a large two-room house with a front addition encircled by a porch, making it look something like the prow of a ship).

As charming as they are, vernacular buildings often do not receive the attention they need. Intent on saving the "biggest and best", preservationists tend to overlook simple examples of folk architecture. Compounding the problem of saving vernacular

buildings is the fact that so many of them are found in isolated rural areas and small towns where economic conditions may not be conducive to major preservation efforts.

All of which brings us to our subject: Archibald Yell's Law Office, a simple structure, 14'x16', shingled roof, two doors, one window, a native stone fireplace, and a porch. Built about 1835, it was used as an outbuilding by Yell on his "Waxhaws" estate, south of Fayetteville. It has survived in spite of the razing of his house by Bryan Walker long ago.

The Society had tried for years to get permission to move the wooden office to Headquarters House grounds at 118 East Dickson. In executing his will, Walker's family granted us the right of removal in the fall of 1991.

From then on we ran into seemingly endless red tape and frustrations that added king-sized costs to what started out as a modest project. Originally we naively thought we could simply remove a 70-year-old wooden garage from its concrete slab. This structure was on the western edge of Headquarters' property, about six feet from the north boundary line. The concrete slab was more than adequate to serve as a foundation for the unpretentious building to occupy it.

But the board of adjustments would not grant a waiver of six feet. Twelve feet clearance from the north line was dictated in a commercial zoning. So we went to the added expense and delay of tearing up a ready-made placement. It was replaced with footings of native stone from the estate grounds.

Because they had been resting on the ground, the tree beams (dated by core samples at 1828) serving as the building's foundation were literally eaten up by termites. They were replaced by preservative-treated planks. The fireplace and chimney

were removed, stone by marked stone, to be erected as they were originally. However, we eliminated the Pisa-leaning that had developed during its 156 years of standing. For the safety of this historical site, we capped the chimney. No future fires! All the extra stone masonry more than tripled our first estimate of that cost.

Many of the shingles allowed sunlight through them, so they and the swaybacked ridge pole had to be rehabilitated.

Some of the siding was so badly weathered and worn that many boards were replaced with specially cut redwood. The porch poles were shot and new ones erected with a new porch flooring.

A lath-and-plaster ceiling was completely redone. It, along with the exterior, was painted white just as Yell had done with his home and outbuildings when they were constructed. In fact, at that early time in Fayetteville's history they were the only white-painted buildings in town.

Other unanticipated costs have made this little restoration quite expensive. However, it is one of which we can all be proud and we look forward to its dedication which is finally within sight. Thank you, Cy, for giving of your time and expertise.

Keith Newhouse

FORMER FAYETTEVILLE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

by Charles M. Wantuck

Over the past 50-75 years many stores and businesses have served the people of Fayetteville. Subsequently several ceased to exist by reason of deaths, relocation, economic problems. Here in alphabetical order, but not in chronological listing, are those that come to my mind.

Airdome
Amos Taxi
Arkansas National Bank
Bates Grocery
Black's Cafe
Boston Store
Buck's Drug Store
Budds
Carmichael Studebaker
Carsten Bakery
Citizen's Bank
Connor-Fulbright
Cooks Jewelry
Davies Harness
Deaver Grocery
Duggan Plumbing
Duke Jewelry
Fayetteville Business College
Fugitts Buick
Fuller Meat Market
Glen Studio
Goad & McCool
Grabiel Studio
Graham Grocery
Guisingers
Gutherie Transfer
Halwees
Hamilton Apple House
Hansard Grocery
Harris Grocery
Harris-Blanchard
Heerwagan Garage
Henderson Hamburgers
Hodges Cafe
Keb Stone Shoes
Kelly Lumber
Lake Hardware
Leader Clothing
Lewis Brothers
Lonnie Hall Clothes
Lyric Theatre
McAdams
McAllister Shoes
McDavid Hardware
Moores Gift Shop
Nicks Cafe
Ozark Theatre
Palace of Sweets
Parker Nursery

Patterson Blair
Peels Grocery
Price-Walker
Rader House
Red Cross Drug
Reeds Bicycle Shop
Royal Theatre
Scott Hamilton Service Station
Scott Hotel
Sentinel Newspaper
Sherman's
Silvermans
Simmons Hardware
Skaggs Drug
Smelser-Eason Mill
Steve Georgesis Candy
Stice Battery Shop
Thayer Meat Market
Toneys
Tucks Appliances
Vaughns Livery Stable
Vickers Laundry
Victory Theatre
Walgreens
Walters Cleaning
Washington Hotel

Some lawyers with offices near the Square were: V. Walker; W. Walker; Mayes; Atkinson; Wall; Pearson; Hill; Combs; Hurst; Wade; Ptak; Ivy; Hale; Seamster; Wilson; Baxter.

The Washington County Historical Society regrets to report the recent death of Mr. Wantuck and extends our most heartfelt condolences to his family.

The Following Ads Appeared In Local Publications During The 1920's

CLEANERS AND DYERS

"We Use Rain Soft Water"

PHONE 552
Vickers
CLEANERS & DYERS
LAUNDRY
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Phone 552
Fayetteville, Arkansas

The Originators of the Dried Apple Industry in Arkansas

A. C. HAMILTON & CO.

Wholesale Buyers, Packers and Shippers of

EVAPORATED APPLES

FAYETTETILLE, ARKANSAS

PHONES: 65 Day 109 night

HILL CITY LUMBER COMPANY

C. E. WILLIAMS, Manager

Read this and you will know where to find

Lumber	Lime	Turpentine
Shingles	Cement	Galvanized Roofing
Lath	Plaster	Rubber Roofing
Sash	Brick	Building paper
Doors	Ridge Roll	Window Glass
Columns	Cresting	Paints
Newels	Valley	Oils
Balusters	Pitch	Varnishes
Drain Tile	Fence Posts	Stains
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Index

November 1993 Volume 43, Number 4

(?), Diane 15
  Fincher 15
  Lance 15
1904 WORLD'S FAIR 31-38
  Arkansas Building 32-36
  Arkansas Mineralogical Exhibit 35
  Aviary 38
  Department of Administration 35
  Electric Bldg 36
  Electric Cafe 36
  Forestry Building 36
  Horticultural Building 32, 36
  Jefferson Guards 35
  Louisiana Purchase Exposition 38
  St. Louis Art Museum 38
  St. Louis Zoo 38
  World's Fair Commission 36
A. C. Hamilton & Co. 45
A. O. U. W. Lodge 36
Adams, Gretchen Gilliland Steele 20
  Mrs. Frank 36
Agricultural Census of 1880 5
Airdome 43
Amos Taxi 43
An Act to Create the Office of Collector of Taxes in Certain Offices in this State (HB211) 8
An Act to Regulate the Posting of Estrays and to Repeal Sections 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793 and 2794 of Mansfield Digest (HB212) 8
Arkadelphia, Arkansas 14
Arkansas Apples 31, 32
Arkansas Assembly 22
Arkansas Legislature, 1878 campaign 7
  1886 campaign 7
  House Ways & Means Committee 8
  Twenty-Seventh 9
  Twenty-Sixth 8
Arkansas National Bank 43
Arkansas Traveler 33
Athens of the Ozarks 35
Atkinson, (?) 44
Banks, Jordan L. 18
Baptist Church 25
Barker, Billy 28-30
  Helen Fisher 30
Bates Grocery 43
Baxter, (?) 44
Bean Cemetery 24, 25, 28
Benbrook, Hosea 10
  Hosey 10
Billingsley 7
Black's Cafe 43
Blacks 20, 22, 24-26, 30
Blake, Betty 37
Boaz, Charlene 15
  Ernest 15
Boston Store 43
Bradenthral, Bridie 14
Brewer, Ella 15
  Hubert 15, 16
  Jim 15, 16
  Joseph 15, 16
  Lawrence 15, 16
  Raymond 15, 16
  Ruth 15
Brooks, Frances 14
Brush Creek 7
Buck's Drug Store 43
Budds 43
Bushwhackers 18
Cane Hill, Arkansas 3, 7, 21, 25, 29
Carmen, Hattie 35
Carmichael Studebaker 43
Carnes, Ed 36
Carsten Bakery 43
Carter, Emma 36
Carters Store 9
Chenoweth, Orpha 19
  William Douglas 19
Cincinnati, Arkansas 7, 25, 29
Citizen's Bank 43
Civil War 4, 13, 14, 18, 19, 28
Clark, Damon 37
Collins, Truman R. 10
Combs, (?) 44
Comstock, K M. 10
Confederate Army 18
  Cemetery 1
Connor-Fulbright 43
Cooks Jewelry 43
Corley, Nina Pate 20
Cove Creek 7
Cruise, Mary 14
Cumberland Presb. Church 3,9, 13

Davies Harness 43
Davis, Edith 33
Francis 33
Governor Jeff 33
Mary Lou 33
Deaver Grocery 43
Delaney, Arkansas 36
Dickson Street, Fayetteville 41
Doke, Brett 15
Greg 15
Ted 15
Dowell, W. F. 2
Doyle, Sue 14
Duggan Plumbing 43
Duke Jewelry 43
Dun, Barlow and Company 4
Duncan, Mr. Ellis 36
Durham, Arkansas 3
Dutch Mills, Arkansas. 7
Dyerly, (?) 10
Elkins, Arkansas 4, 14
Elkins Cemetery 10
Elm Springs, Arkansas 7, 36
Eureka Springs, Arkansas 34
Evansville, Arkansas 7
Ezell, Florella 15
Fairview Cemetery 15
Farmington, Arkansas 39
Fayetteville, Arkansas 1,15,21,29,34,
36,41,42,44,45,47,48
Fayetteville Freemason Lodge One 4
Fayetteville Square 3, 44
Ferguson, Carrie 11
Lawrence 11
Molly 11
Robert 11
Fincher, Hollis 13, 14
Hosea 14
Mrs. Pat 14
First National Bank 45
Fisher, Florence G. 10
Fort, Mary 33
Fort Smith, Arkansas 8, 36
Foster, Ellen (Nellie) 13
Francis, David R. 37
Frisco Lot and Land Company 34
Frisco Railroad 10
Fuggitt, E. C. 47
Fugitts Buick 43
Fuller Meat Market 43
Funkhouser, John 29
Gallamer, Rena 14
Garrett
Jane 17
Moses 16-18
Mrs. Moses 17
Orpha 16
Robert 17
Gentry, Mary Lee 39
Giles, Juel Hamblin 2, 6, 10
Gilliland, Strauther 19
Gladden Hotel, Springdale 20
Glen Studio 43
Glover, (?) 10
Maggie 36
Goad & McCool 43
Goodson, Eula 15
Goshen, Arkansas 8, 17-19, 36
Grabiel Studio 43
Graham Grocery 43
Great Depression 35
Guisingers 43
Gutherie Transfer 43
Hale, (?) 44
Halwees 43
Hamilton, A. C. 36
Eileen 33
Hamilton Apple House 43
Hansard Grocery 43
Harris, Alice 39
Andrew 39
Francis 39
Jasper 39
Lucy 39
Lydia 39
Margaret [Kifer] 39
Mary 39
Molly 14
Phebe 39
Robert 39
Sarah 39
William Carl 39
Harris Grocery 43
Harris-Blanchard 43, 47
Hartzog, U of A President 35
Hash, Esther Drake 18
Headquarters House 41
Heerwagan Garage 43
Henderson Hamburgers 43
Hill, (?) 44
Hill City Lumber Company 45
Hindsville, Arkansas 18
Hodges Cafe 43
Hollis, Sherry 15

Hood, Arkansas (see Elkins) 14
Hood, Craig 15
Garry 15
Holly 15
Larry 15
Melany 15
Roy 15
Hudson, Mr. Mark 8
Hurst, (?) 44
Hutchinson Frank 6
Indians 22, 24, 28
Indian Territory 22
Ivy, (?) 44
Jones, Grace 15
Jordan, Nell 33, 35
Emma 35
Keb Stone Shoes 43
Kelly Lumber 43
Kilpatrick, Carri 15
Craig Richard 15
Kathy 15
King, Gordon 15
Sylvia Lois 15
Kirby, Carolyn 14
Lafferty III, Dr. Robert H. 2
Lake, Horton 33
George T. 36
Louise 33
Lake Hardware 43
Laswell, J. H. 36
Laymon, Jessie 14
Leader Clothing 43
Lewis Brothers Company 43, 46
Lincoln, Arkansas 20, 21, 24, 25, 28-30
Lindley, Mrs. Grover 15
Little Rock, Arkansas 8
Lois, Sylvia 15
Lonnie Hall Clothes 43
Louisa, Nancy 7
Sarah 6
Lovely County, Arkansas 17
Lyric Theatre 43
Maguire and Brother 4
Maguire, (?) 14
Addie 7, 8
Audrey 14
Brett 15
Clarice 14, 15
Clyde 14
Cornelia 14, 15
Dale 15
Doyle 14
Effie 14
Ella 14, 15
Ellen (Nellie) 15
Emolyn 14, 15
Ernest 14, 15
Flora 15
Glenna 14
Glyn 14
Green 4, 5
Green Berry 13
Green Henry 14
H. M. 4
Harold Hugh 14
Hassel 14
Hazel 15
Hettie 15
Hosea 2-10, 13-15
Hosea Jr. 7
Hosea Malory 13
Hosea Marmaduke 13
Hugh 14, 15
Jack L. 14, 15
James Hosea 14, 15
Jeff 14
Jefferson P. 13, 14
Jessie 15
Jim 15
Jimmy 14
John 14
John C. 15
John Henry 10
Joseph 14
Kathy 15
Lydia 14, 15
Mahala Adelaide (Addie) 6
Marilyn 14
Mary 14
Minnie 14
Molly 15
Nanny 14, 15
Nellie 14
Neva 14
Owen Columbus 14, 15
Perry 14
Rena 15
Sarah 6, 13
Sharon 15
Steve 14
Theresha 15
Vicie (Visic) 14
Will 14, 15
William Ashley 14

Maguire Church/Meeting House 3
Maguire Store 2-4, 8
Maguiretown 13
Makepeace, Frank 10
Malone, State Senator David 8
Malory, Owen 13
Masons 4, 9,10, 12
Mayes, (?) 44
Mayfield, John 36
McAdams 43
McAllisters Cash Shoe Store 43, 48
McDavid Hardware & Furniture 43, 48
McGee, Edgar Treat 39
  Fred Albert 39
  John Forest 39
  Lola 39
  William Forrest 39
Meadow Street, Fayetteville 47
Meguire (see Maguire), Ann 13
  John 13
  William 13
Methodist Church 25
Mhoon, Jim 36
Mid-Continental Research Assoc. 2
Mock, Dr. Tom 35
Moneyhun, Eula 15
  George 15
  Grace 15
  Nellie 15
  Nola 15
Moore, Mary Jane (Mattie) Maguire 7
Moores Gift Shop 43
Morgan, Gordon D. 20
Morrison, Rebecca Susan 39
Mt. Nord Street, Fayetteville 34
Mount Olympus 35
National Register of Historic Places 1
Neil, Jess 13
Newman, Prof. C. L. 36
Nicks Cafe 43
Oliver, Jim C. (James) 3,4
Ozark Theatre 43
Palace of Sweets 43
Parker Nursery 43
Paschal, Williams 6
Patterson Blair 44
Pearson, (?) 44
Peels Grocery 44
Pendergraft, Jarod 14
  Jessica 14
  Juston 14
  Mrs. Robert 14
Perritt, Clara Ware 20
Perry, Genele 14
  Nola 15
Phelan, Darien 15
  Estle 15
  Hettie 15
  Norris 15
  Tara 15
Phillips, Earl 36
  David 18
  Harry 36
  John B. 18, 19
  Kitty Sanders 18
  Molly 19
  Vernon 19
Prairie Grove, Arkansas 7
Price-Walker Clothing Co. 44, 48
Ptak, (?) 44
Purdue, A. H. 35
Quarles, Ed 35
Rader House 44
Red Cross Drug 44
Reed, Lessie 10
  Mrs. Polk 14
Reed Township 9
Reeds Bicycle Shop 44
Richland Township 11, 17
Rock Street, Fayetteville 1
Rogers, Arkansas 37
Rogers, Will 37
Roosevelt, Alice 37
  Mrs. Theodore 37
  President Theodore 37
Rosenborough, Dr. 36
Round Mountain Community 11
Royal Theatre 44
Salsbury, Carl D. 14, 15
  Clarice Maguire 13, 15, 16
  Glen 15
  Herman 14
  Kimberlie Sue 14, 15
  Neva 15
  Vernon 14, 15
Scott Hamilton Service Station 44
Scott Hotel 44
Seamster, (?) 44
Sentinel Newspaper 44
Setzer, George 10
Sexton, Jessie 14
Sherman's 44
Sherrod, Charlotte 18
  Emily 18

Reverend Will 18
Shiloh Museum 13
Shultz, Howard 36
Siloam Springs, Arkansas 48
Silvermans 44
Simmons Hardware 44
Skaggs Drug 44
Slavery/Slaves 3, 4, 13, 22
Smelser-Eason Mill 44
Smith, Andrew 7
Dan 10
Mary 7
Mrs. Nancy 8
Southern Memorial Assoc. Wash. Co. 1
Springdale, Arkansas 7, 20, 48
Steele, J. P. 35
Reverend E. R. 36
Steve Georgesis Candy 44
Stewart, Charles W. 13
Stice Battery Shop 44
Stinson, Mr. 36
Stokenbury, Nancy 14
Stokenbury Cemetery 10
Strain Cemetery 15
Strain Community 14
Summer, Louise Ware 20
Summers, Arkansas 25, 28,29
Sutherland, Cy 40, 42
Sylva Lodge #282 11
Thayer Meat Market
Tipton, G. W. 35
Toneys 44
Trammel, Sarah Louise 13
Trent, Henry (?) 39
John 39
Joshiah 39
Mary Jane 39
Sarah "Sallie" [Woolsey] 39
Tucks Appliances
Tuttle, Arkansas 10, 17
Umbaugh, Ada 37
Ollie 37
University of Arkansas 7, 34, 36
Experiment Station 36
Vail, John R. 10
Family 4
Vaughns Livery Stable 44
Vickers Laundry 44
Victory Theatre 44
Viney Grove Community 7
Wade, (?) 44
Walgreens 44
Walker, Brian 41
Professor Ernest 36
V. 44
W. 44
Wall, (?) 44
Walters Cleaning 44
Wantuck, Charles M. 43, 44
Warren, Lloyd O. 20
Washington County History Book 13
Washington Hotel 44
Waxhaws 41
Wayne, Debbie 15
Melinda 15
Terry 15
Webb, Callie Robertson 20
West, Lorane 15
West Fork, Arkansas 7
White, Barbara 10
Leland 10
White Oak Springs 7
White River 8
Williams, B. F. 4
Bettie 19
Burt 19
C. E. 45
Charles Noland 20
Dr. 10
Emily 19
Garrett 18, 19
Henry H. 19
Hosea 35
Kitty 18, 20
Lucinda 18
Moses 18
Noland Eugene 20
Ophra 16-20
Philomon 18, 19
Polk 19
Rial 16-20
Rial Jr. 18, 19
Robert 19
Roy 35
Warren 17, 19
Wilson, (?) 44
Dorthy Ware/Mrs.Bobby G. 16,20,31
Matilda 14
Wolf, Artemius Floyd 34, 35
Woolsey, Matilda [Thompson] 39
Samuel 39
Yates, Hazel 33
Yell, Archibald 40-42
Law Office 40-42

ISSN 0428-5573

Table of Contents

Confederate Cemetery 1
Maguire's Store, Part III 2
Maguire Family History . . . 13
Rial Williams' 31
Children 16
Lincoln: An Un-Grey Town 20
1904 World's Fair,
St. Louis, Part Two . . 31
Queries 39
Update--Yell's Law Office . . 40
Former Fayetteville
Businesses 43

Volume 43 Number 4

November 1993